

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1810.

[NUMBER 1276.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

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THE Book-Binding business heretofore carried on at the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is still continued.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, & BLANK BOOKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Constantly on hand—which will also be ruled agreeable to any pattern exhibited, and furnished on the most reasonable terms.

OLD BOOKS re-bound in a handsome and substantial manner.

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Orders respectfully solicited.

February 13, 1810.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
[PRICE 25 CENTS]

A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,
WITH AN
APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS
To the Synod of Kentucky;
TOGETHER WITH
AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,

PRICE 13 CENTS.
TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)
Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.
BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Fayette County, &c.

Taken up by John Bobb, living near Lexington, a Brown Mare, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, sway back, and hip shot, no brand, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one Iron Gray Filly, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 23rd December, 1809.

John H. Morton.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Taken up by Thomas Boyd living on Hinkston, five miles north of Mount Sterling, one SORREL FILLY, two years old past, about thirteen hands one inch high, neither docked nor branded, both hind feet white, small star in her forehead. Appraised to twenty dollars.

James Lane, J. P. M. C.

December 7th, 1809.

Taken up in Clarke county, near Holder's Landing, by William Oldham, a SORREL MARE, five years old, thirteen hands high, blaze face, some saddle spots and some white hairs on her rump, no brand perceivable. Appraised to twenty dollars.

A. Christy, J. P.

December 20, 1809.

MY WIFE Nancy has eloped my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all people from harbouring or crediting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts contracted by her.

HUGH M'NARY.

March 21, 1810.

NOTICE.

AS HUGH M'NARY has forewarned all persons from crediting or harbouring me on his account, I therefore forewarn all persons from purchasing his property, as I am determined never to relinquish my right during life, and if he had treated me even with humanity, and not have put me under the authority of his daughters, who, for nearly two years past have called themselves my mistresses, and who have acted in every respect as such, or rather as tyrants over me; I say if this had not been the case, which I can fully prove, I never should have left his house.

NANCY M'NARY.

Lexington, April 2, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, A (tony, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be post-paid. Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give CASH for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.

tf Lexington, March 13, 1810.

All those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same before the 25th of next April. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice need expect no further indulgence: the subscriber having quit business wants to close all his accounts.

tf GEORGE ANDERSON.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, 3d. MARCH TERM, 1810.
George Cleveland, complainant,

against
William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next plaintiff's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, 3d. MARCH TERM, 1810.
John Harrison's Administrators, compl'ts,

against
William Peak and Francis Hally, def'ts.
IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,
CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C. C.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trading for, or taking an assignment on a note in the following words, as I have fully discharged the same, and can make it appear.

PHILIP WEBBER.

March 26th, 1810, f3t

Due Saml. Hadley twenty-five dollars on demand it being for value recd. of him as witness my hand this 10th day of Feb'y. 1807—also fifteen dollars due sd. Hadley when collected out of a bond on William Ray which we are in partnership in sd. bond.

PHILIP WEBBER.

Teste, A. WEBBER.
(a copy.)

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

LYING about eight miles from Lexington, and one mile from the Walnut Hill meeting house, two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, about sixty acres of it cleared, with a good framed dwelling house two stories high, and a stone kitchen, other small buildings; a good bearing apple and peach orchard, a plenty of good stock water. Cash and likely young negroes will be taken in payment, and for further particulars apply to

3t 50c HUGH M'NARY.

Fayette county, March 30, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand. The above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 27.

NOTICE.

IT has been represented to the Secretary of State, that William Varney, George Beverly, Lawrence Ward, John Wilds, and James Venderbort, who call themselves American citizens, have been impressed into the British Navy. The friends of these men are therefore requested to forward to this Department, proof of the citizenship and a description of the persons of the aforesaid seamen, in order that measures may be taken to obtain their discharge.

Department of State,

Feb. 20th, 1810.

Editors of papers, who publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the above notice, three times in their respective Gazettes.

February 23, 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington

AMONG WHICH IS
The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTS.

Andrew McCalla

Doctor James Overton

WILL, nearly opposite the Court house; where he has for sale an extensive stock of
GENUINE MEDICINES;
together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED AND RE-AL BRED TURF HORSE,

DRAGON.

THIS justly celebrated and unequalled horse of horses, whose claim to superiority is not questioned, is now in my stable (in high health and good condition) where he stood the three last seasons, and will stand the ensuing season, under the direction and management of Mr. Ballenger, lately from Virginia. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of Thirty Dollars; Twenty Dollars the leap, paid before the mare is put to the horse, and if she does not stand, by paying the additional Ten shall have the privilege of the season—Fifty Dollars to insure a mare in foal, paid when she is put to the horse, the money to be returned if such should not prove to be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the same person, with one dollar to the groom, paid at the stable door, whether she is put by the leap season or insurance. Attested notes for 40 dollars the season, payable the first day of January next, will be expected with the mares. Any gentleman who puts his mare by the season, and she does not prove to have been in foal, shall have the privilege of putting her next season gratis, provided she remains his property.

No expense has been spared to provide the best of pasture, and separate lots have been fenced, for the accommodation of mares sent to the horse, which will be free of all charges, and they will be grain fed if required upon moderate terms. Every attention will be paid to mares, but cannot be a countable for accidents or escapes.

DRAGON is a dark chestnut, handsomely marked with a star and snip, and without exaggeration is fully sixteen hands high; he is descended from the best running stock in England, and is a brother, in blood, to the famous horse Diomed, whose stock is so highly esteemed in Virginia. It is a fact well known to a number of gentlemen in this state, how desirous the late Col. John Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, Virginia, was to obtain this horse, and never could effect it until after the death of the late duke of Bedford, who owned him in England.

DRAGON is a sure foal getter, and all information concur in proving the colts dropped from him to be more promising than any ever seen in America. No imported horse before him has maintained his standing for the same length of time in one stable. A number of his colts may be seen at the stand during the season.

JOHN W. HUNT.

Lexington, March 30th, 1810.

DRAGON was unquestionably the best runner of his day—he won and received forfeit two and twenty times before he ended his fifth year, and in most cases for the highest prizes in England; among this number was the Whip, (which is known to be the highest object of competition ever established by the English Jockey Club,) and 200 guineas each, against two others, giving them both up a year's weight in riding, four miles; and the famous match against Clifton four miles, carrying fifteen stones (225 lbs.) upon each, in which he was rode by the Duke of Bedford, and Clifton by Sir John Laide.

Although Dragon was permitted to go to a

few mares after he was withdrawn from the turf, yet the Duke of Bedford, who owned him, never relinquished him as a parade horse; and the number of his get which were dropped before the end of the year 1799, only amounts to thirty three—one of these died young, one was sent to America, and several were never trained; eleven winners appear however, in England, from such as have been trained of this little stock, besides that one mentioned to have been sent to America, which, in the hands of Mr. Tayloe, proved a good runner, and has won several times in Virginia.

Mr. Cookson's Speculator, by Dragon, won 8 times one year, and 4 times the next, including the Oakland stakes of 50 guineas each, 26 subscribers; Mr. Lord's Jenny Spinner, by Dragon, won 7 times one year; Sir F. Pool's colt Mischance, by Dragon, won 5 times one year; Mr. Howard's colt Creeper, by Dragon, won 4 times one year; or Mr. Howth's Tantula, Mr. Brigg's Phoenix, Mr. Lockley's Hospitality, Lord Milsington's Fisherman, Mr. Cosier's ch. Filley, Sir F. Pool's bay Filley, and Mr. Pantons' ch. Filley, all by Dragon, have also proven winners from one to three times in a year.

W. Hampton.

Woodland, 20th Feb. 1805.

* DRAGON was got by Woodpecker, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam Juno, (who is also the dam of Young Eclipse, and full sister to the dam of Diomed) by Spectator, his grand dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnets and Blossom)—by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leeds's Arabian.

The following extract is taken from Col. Selden's advertisement of Diomed, for the year 1805—'To say nothing of the number of his colts that won in 1803, (the first season he appeared on the turf,) which greatly surpassed in number those of any other horse, although he came to America many years after several stallions of high fame. In 1804 we find Mr. Tayloe's Hamintonian winning five times, Mr. Hoomes's Peace Maker four times, Mr. Selden's Lavinia three times and Stung four times; Mr. Wyllie's Mask twice, Mr. Ball's Florizel, three years old, winning two sweepstakes, which produced his owner 4000 dollars, and many other good races.

* Mr. Ball has refused for his colt 5000 dollars—Hamintonian was sold in May last, for 3000 dollars—Peace Maker was sold in October last for 2700 dollars—Lavinia in November for 2100 dollars, and 2000 refused for Stung.

PEDIGREE.

'Diomed' was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, (sister to Juno, the dam of Dragon and Young Eclipse) his g. dam (sister to Horatius) by Blank; his great grand dam (Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnets and Blossom)—by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir by Grantham—Paget Turk—Betty Percival—Leeds's Arabian.

MILES SELDEN.

Tree Hill, January 5th, 1805.
I certify that the facts contained in the above advertisement, respecting the pedigree and performances of Dragon, as well as those of his get, have been carefully extracted from the general stud books and racing calendars of England, and that they are strictly correct as therein stated and published—that Dragon has proved himself in my possession an uncommonly sure foal getter—and that his get, to the extent of my experience and information, are extremely promising.

W. HAMPTON.

Columbia, 25th October, 1806.
Having been applied to by John W. Hunt, for information relative to the character of his horse Dragon, in the state of South Carolina, which state I have just returned from, do not hesitate to say, that it appeared to be the general opinion he was one of the best foal getters ever had been in the state; and I saw a number of his colts which were very promising—I was at the house of Judge Simpkins, where Dragon had stood, and made a point to enquire of him particularly, relative to Dragon's stock, and hespoke in the highest terms of them, and said if Dragon was sent back again, he would make a great season. Given under my hand this 26th day of March, 1808.

Robt. Dudley

I was at the races in Charleston South Carolina, last month; on the third day, a Dragon colt run the two mile heats for the Jockey Club purse, where two others started—the race was a well contested one between the Dragon colt and Mr. Smith's stud horse Farmer; they were locked nearly all the way, and at the outcome they were not clear of each other—it is stated in the Charleston paper the first heat was run in four minutes two seconds, the second heat in three minutes fifty-seven seconds—that is the only Dragon colt I saw whilst in the state, and I think him a very fine colt and of fine size.

J. L. Downing.

Lexington, March 26th, 1808.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON COURSE.

Yesterday [Feb. 10, 1808] a set bet of \$1000 was run for over this course two mile heats and was won by Col. Hampton's bay colt—a catch upon each.

Col. Hampton's b. c. by Dragon, 1 1
J. P. Richardson esq's b. c. by do. 2 2
These colts are both of the same size, and of the same age—the race was one of the best contested that has been run over this course for many years past; the horses were scarcely separated during the heats, and the winner obtained the heats by hardly a length. They both bid fair to afford good sport hereafter.

FAIRFIELD RACES—May, 1808.

For the Fairfield Jockey Club cup of 20 Guineas.

J. Hoomes's b. h. Lance, by Dragon, four years old, 1 1

R. Wormley's m. Nettletop, by Spread Eagle, 6 years old, 2 2

Miles Selden's ch. h. Treasurer, by Diomed, 3 years old, 4 3

Wm. Ball's br. m. by Wildmedley, 6 years old, 5 dist.

Time—1st heat 3 m. 53s. 2d heat 3 m. 57s.

WASHINGTON COURSE—1809.

Col. Hampton's br. h. Milo, by Dragon, 4 years old, 1 1

Mr. Hutchinson's b. c. Monticello, by Bedford, 4 years old, 2 2

Mr. R. Singleton's sorrel filly, by Bedford, 3 years old, 3 3

Mr. J. P. Pringle's ch. c. Crescent, by Star, 3 years old, dist.

Mr. J. B. Richardson's s. m. Charlotte, by Gallatin, 3 years old, bolted.

The first heat was run in 3 m. 25s—the second heat in 3 m. 53s.

A match race was run of two miles, last fall near Richmond, Virginia, between Col. Miles, Selden's colt by Dragon, and Wade Mosby's celebrated running horse Rat, and bets were made on each quarter of the two miles, by the proprietors of the horses, every one of which were won by the Dragon colt with ease.

At Statesborough, S. C. the first day's purse, two mile heats, was won by a Dragon colt belonging to Mr. Richardson.

The second day's purse, one mile heats, was won by Gen. Hampton's Dragon colt Milo, distancing five others the first heat.

A Dragon filley, raised by Mr. Singleton, of South Carolina, won the purse at Jamesville, South Carolina, two mile heats. The same filly won the second day's purse at Murray's ferry, two mile heats.

WILLIAM ROSS'S

SHOE AND GROCERY STORE,
Next door to Mr. John Keiser, and nearly opposite the Market-house Lexington;
Where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which, for neatness of figure and firmness of workmanship, are equal to any ever brought to the Western Country.

AMONG THEM ARE—

Fair top and Back Strap Boots,
Single Back Strap do.
Cossack do.
Three quarter do.
Philadelphia Morocco Spangled Slippers, Plain do.
Ladies' Nelson do.
Girls' do.
Spangled Kid do.
Ladies' Plain do.
Ladies' Jeffersons, Girls' do.
Women's Leather Slippers, Miss's Nelsons,
Girls' Morocco Jeffersons, Ladies' do. do. with heels,
Ladies' Morocco Shoes with cork soles.
Philadelphia Morocco slippers, of every colour and size,
Gentlemen's fine leather-lined shoes, Men's common do.
Boy's do. do.
Men's coarse do.
Men's patent do.
Madison leather ties,
Boot girding,
Heel ball,
Blacking ball and shoe brushes,
Shoe binding and shoe strings,
Morocco hats for children,
Morocco and Kid skins, of different colours,
Children's goat leather for boots and shoes.

GROCERIES.

Maderia, Port and Sherry Wines,
Fourth proof Jamaica Spirits,
Fourth proof French Brandy,
Fourth proof Holland Gin,
Peach Brandy,
Old Whiskey,
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Teas,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Liquorice Ball,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice,
Pepper,
Madder, Copperas and Alum,
Spanish Segars and Tobacco,
Almonds and keg Raisins, and Figs,
Rice,
Mackerel, Scotch, and Pickled Herrings, and Oysters.

Which I intend selling low for CASH, wholesale or retail.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, to examine and report such amendments to the by-laws of the town as they might deem necessary, reported the following—which were read and concurred in, viz:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, that any person or persons who shall bring into market, or shall act or speak in such a manner as to retard the operations of it, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that all unwholesome provisions offered for sale in the market shall be forfeited, and that the person or persons vending or offering to vend the same, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that the market hours from the first of May until the first of October shall be held until 9 o'clock A. M. and during the remainder of the year until ten o'clock A. M.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that no huckster or other person shall be permitted to purchase in the market house during market hours any article whatever, which such huckster or other person is known usually to sell or expose to sale under a penalty of not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to visit the different persons in the town of Lexington, felling by weights and measures, and to prosecute under the act of assembly, all those who are felling by false weights and measures.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that if the watch, in the performance of their duties, either in suppressing riots or breaches of peace, shall be unable to apprehend those who are violating the law, it shall be lawful for them to call upon any of the citizens of the town to assist them; and any person or persons refusing to assist them, when properly summoned, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three, nor more than ten dollars.

AND W. MCALLA, Chm.

A true copy from the records of the town, Attest, P. I. RAILEY, Clk.

* Nathaniel Prentiss is appointed by the Trustees of the town of Lexington to enforce the by-laws of the town generally.

AN ORATION

By a Student in the Transylvania University delivered on Thursday the 5th instant ON ELECTIONEERING.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Conscious of my inability to illustrate the subject which I have chosen as the theme of my present address in the manner which it deserves, it is with unfeigned diffidence that I for a few minutes request your attention. Many are the bad habits, the vices, and the immoralities which fully the national character of the present generation of Americans. But none strike so directly at the root of all civil order, of all government, as that influence which wicked and intriguing men so frequently and so successfully exert in biasing the judgments, and securing the votes of the uninformed, in favor of some particular individual; an individual too, who perhaps is possessed of no qualifications, besides a cringing complaisance & willing participation in every immoral excess.

To show the evils which are the certain fruits of this electioneering spirit, will at present employ my time. The right of suffrage in choosing those who legislate and govern, is certainly a most invaluable privilege to any people; it is this which guarantees the peaceable possession of liberty and fortune to each individual in the community; it is this which compels every person to contribute his just proportion of expences towards the support of government; it is this which keeps in awe the turbulent, overbearing ambitious spirit restrains his rash and dangerous machinations, and arrests him in his course ere he can execute the fatal measures nurtured in his vicious mind; it is this which enables the iron hand of oppression and dashes the axe from the executioner's grasp; in a word it is this which gives every governor just notions of the dignity and importance of the governed; which exhibits man clothed in the primeval greatness of human nature; which arouses into action all the noble propensities of his soul; which enkindles a zealous emulation to excel in every thing which is truly great and virtuous, which encourages the arts and sciences, and fratters the dark clouds of ignorance by the dissemination of universal learning.

These my audience, are the advantages of the representative system when well organized, and conscientiously executed; but when the right of suffrage upon which the unanimity and energy of a republican government depends; when this right is abused by shameful bartering our vote for a familiar shake by the hand, or a glass of ardent spirits, when we suffer the exaggeration of some deputed mediator to influence the determination of our judgments, when we listen with satisfaction to the public harangues whereby the candidates in open defiance of all modesty endeavor to impress on our mind with a favourable view of their talents and integrity; sound judgment is of the utmost importance; when we permit party and not genuine worth to decide the election, then we are menaced with a total subversion of all government of all liberty. Then all the advantages of representation are threatened with a lasting extinction; then an aristocratic spirit begins to insinuate itself into the national councils; then civil war and rebellion accompanied by the most unheard of cruelty prepare to desolate the land; then despotic power animated by such scenes rears her snaked crest; then gibbets and scaffolds enrich the soil with the blood of exiring thousands; then the undaunted soul of the patriot swings from its mooring in despair and is overwhelmed by the opposing torrent.

Such citizens, are the fruits of electioneering, such the never failing attendants of this deadly poison, such the punishments which we incur, and with which we will be chastised if this intemperate spirit be encouraged, if it be looked upon with indifference. And does not this spirit exist? Is it not looked upon with indifference by the majority? Is it not encouraged by many? Else what means the active zeal which we see manifested in favor of some particular candidate at the approach of every election? what means the sudden change which is visible in the manners of the candidates themselves; their easy politeness, and complaisant sociability, for some time preceding, and during an election? what mean the treats, not to say bribes, which are often given in various parts of the country before and after this period? These are abuses, and abuses which wear a malignant aspect, which are pregnant with every species of national calamity; which threaten nothing less than the utter destruction of our republican government.

But some persons may tell you this description of the fatal consequences of electioneering is an exaggerated picture, the sickly offspring of an overheated imagination, or the groundless fabrication of an inveterate misanthrope, invented purposely to disturb your quiet security. They may tell you 'all is in safety'—no danger is to be apprehended; but I might appeal to your wisdom and reflection, though I might appeal to the better judgment of such persons themselves, to confirm what I have advanced; yet this advantage I wave; I appeal to experience, an evidence the most convincing.

Rome once was free, once was blest with the full enjoyment of liberty; she was once a republic; her government was once esteemed the noblest monument of the most consummate wisdom; her citizens were brave, generous and enlightened; her power was dreaded and respected by nations the most barbarous, the most remote; her name was coupled with praise in the mouths of all the world—and what is her situation at present? Where is that liberty which was purchased with the blood of the elder Brutus? Where is that government the pure emanation of her political wisdom? Where is that haughty unbending republican spirit which gathered strength from defeat? Where is that undaunted bravery which animated those who repelled the hostile attacks of Pyrrhus,

who conquered the hitherto victorious Hannibal—who destroyed Carthage? where is that empire whose fame filled the whole earth? Departed! gone for ever never to return! Her glory has passed like the wind away—her name exists in remembrance only—her armies no longer congregate on the extend d plain—no longer claim victory as their indisputable patrimony. Her numerous gallees no longer cover the bosom of the ocean; her triumphal arches and polished statues broken in pieces, lie buried under earth. Her walled cities are converted into hiding places for the hissing serpent and ill-omened night raven—and Rome itself remains a mournful, a ruined monument of departed greatness. To what can we attribute this sad, this awful change? To electioneering, and its concomitant vices! Electioneering paved the way for despotic power—and a succession of the most blood-thirsty tyrants, causing the scaffolds to stream continually with the blood of the most virtuous and patriotic citizens, effectually subdued that independent spirit which warmed the bosom of every Roman; none till at length could be found so generous, so brave as nobly to withstand the arbitrary will of absolute authority—till at length their effeminate souls no longer burned with an ardent desire of martial glory—no longer danced with joy at the shrill alarm of the distant sounding trumpet. Till at length the name of Roman became as contemptible as it had formerly been dreadful—till at length the final period of her empire arrived, and she, the world's proud mistress was hurled headlong from this awfully exalted station into everlasting night.

My audience, contemplate the fate of Rome! There you behold written in letters of blood, the awful effects of electioneering. Consider then your own situation; consider and reform. It is in vain that you say 'we are not yet as corrupt as the Romans—the Romans were once equal if not superior to the Americans in virtue. It is in vain that you say 'our liberties stand on the most solid foundation—our government is supported by the eternal principles of justice.' Justice in many cases is a barrier too feeble to resist the daring wickedness of a bold and artful adventurer; the strongest and most robust constitution must yield at length to the reiterated attacks of those diseases which are the never failing companions of dissipation. Awake therefore, from your lethargic slumber—Awake before it is too late; before these cringing, these almost adoring fawners assume the terrific forms of bloodthirsty tigers—before they drench these fertile plains with the blood of our most worthy citizens. Arise in your strength and bury such persons in that contemptible obscurity from whence they emerged.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

In the Senate, upon an amendment proposed to the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war and for other purposes.

My friends, the question of the country which I have the honor to represent will apologize for the trouble I may give you on this occasion. My colleague has proposed an amendment to the bill before you, instructing the Secretary of the navy, in providing supplies of cordage, sail cloth, hemp, &c. to give a preference to those of American growth and manufacture. This part of the amendment is moved by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) to be stricken out. And in the course of the discussion which has arisen, remarks have been made on the general policy of promoting manufactures. The propriety of this policy is perhaps not very intimately connected with the subject before us, but is nevertheless within the legitimate and admissible scope of debate. Under this impression I offer my sentiments.

In inculcating the advantages of domestic manufactures, it never entered the head, I presume, of any one to change the habits of the nation from an agricultural to a manufacturing society. No one I am persuaded ever thought of converting the plough share and the sickle into the spindle and shuttle. And yet this is the delusive view too often taken of the subject. The opponents of the manufacturing system transport themselves to the establishments of Manchester and Birmingham, and perceiving the indigence, vice, and wretchedness prevailing there, by pushing it to an extreme, argue that its introduction into this country will be attended by the same mischievous consequences. But what is the fact? That England is the manufacturer of a great part of the world, and even there the numbers thus employed bear an inconsiderable proportion to the whole mass of population. If we were to become the manufacturers of other nations, effects of the same kind might result. But if we limit our efforts by our own wants, the evils apprehended would be found to be chimerical. The invention and improvement of machinery, for which the present age is so remarkable, diffusing in a great degree with manual labour; & the employment of those persons, who, if we are engaged in the pursuits of agriculture alone, would be either unproductive, or exposed to indolence and immorality, will enable us to supply our wants without withdrawing our attention from agriculture; that first and greatest source of our wealth and happiness. A judicious American farmer, in the household way, manufactures whatever is requisite for his family. He squanders but little in the gewgaws of Europe. He presents in epitome what the nation ought to do. Their manufactures ought to bear the same proportion, and effect the same object in relation to the whole community—that the part of his household employed in domestic manufacturing does to the whole family. It is certainly desirable that the exports of the country should continue to be the surplus production of tillage, and not become those of manufacturing establishments. But it is important to diminish our imports—to furnish ourselves with clothing made by our own industry—and to cease to be dependent for the very coat we wear upon

a foreign and perhaps inimical country. The nation that imports its clothing from abroad is but little less dependent than if it imported its bread.

The fallacious course of reasoning urged against domestic manufactures, the distress and servitude produced by those of England, would equally indicate the propriety of abandoning agriculture itself. Cast your eyes upon the miserable peasantry of Poland. Revert back to the days of feudal vassalage, and you may thence draw copious arguments of the kind now under consideration against the pursuits of the husbandman! What would become of commerce, the favorite theme of some gentlemen, if assailed with this sort of weapon? The fraud, purjury, cupidity and corruption, with which it is unhappily too often attended would at once produce its overthrow.—In short, sir, take the black side of the picture and every human occupation will be found pregnant with fatal objections.

The opposition to manufacturing institutions recalls to my recollection the case of a gentleman of whom I have heard. He had been in the habit of supplying his table from a neighbouring cook and confectioner's shop, and proposed to his wife a reform in this particular. She revolted at the idea. The flight of a scullion was dreadful, and her delicate nerves could not bear the clattering of kitchen furniture. But the gentleman persisted in his design; his table was thenceforth better & cheaper supplied and his neighbour the confectioner lost one of his best customers. In like manner domestic commerce will oppose domestic manufactures. She is a flitting, fippant, noisy jade, and if we are governed by her fancies we shall never put off the musins of India and the cloths of Europe. But I trust that the yeomanry of the country, the true and genuine landlord of this tennement, called the U. States disregarding her freaks, will persevere in reform until the whole national family is furnished by itself with the clothing necessary for its own use.

It is a subject no less of curiosity than of interest to trace the prejudices in favor of foreign fabrics. In our colonial condition we were in a complete state of manufacturing and commercial, as well as political dependence on the parent country. For many years after the war, such was the partiality for her productions, that a gentleman's head could not withstand the influence of solar heat unless covered with a London hat—his feet could not bear the pebbles or frost of this country unless protected by London shoes; and the comfort or adornment, of his person was only consulted when his coat was cut out by the shears of a tailor "just from London." At length, however, the wonderful discovery has been made that it is not absolutely beyond the reach of American skill and ingenuity to provide these articles, combining with equal elegance greater durability. And I entertain no doubt that in a short time the no less important fact will be developed, that household exertions, are fully competent to supply us with at least every necessary article of clothing. I therefore, sir, for one (to use the fashionable cant of the day) am in favour of encouraging them, not to the extent which they are carried in England, but to such extent as will redeem us entirely from all dependence on foreign countries. There is a pleasure—a pride (if I may be allowed the expression, and I pity those who cannot feel the sentiment) in being clad in the productions of our own families.—Others may prefer the cloths of Leeds and of London, but give me those of Humphreysville.

Aid may be given to native institutions in the form of bounties and of protecting duties. But against bounties it is urged that you tax the whole, for the benefit of a part only, of the community; and in opposition to duties it is alleged that you make the interest of one part, the consumer, bend to that of another part, the manufacturer. The sufficiency of the answer is not always admitted, that the sacrifice is merely temporary, being ultimately compensated by the greater abundance and superiority of the article produced by the stimulus. But, of all practicable forms of encouragement, it might have been expected that the one under consideration would escape opposition if every thing proposed in congress were not doomed to experience. What is it? The bill contains two provisions—One prospective, anticipating the appropriation for clothing for the army, and the amendment proposes extending it to naval supplies also for the year 1811.—And the other directing a preference to be given to home manufactures and productions whenever it can be done without material detriment to the public service. The object of the first is to authorize contracts to be made before hand with manufacturers, and by making advances to them, under proper security to enable them to supply the articles wanted in sufficient quantity.—When it is recollected that they are frequently men of limited capitals, it will be acknowledged that this kind of assistance, bestowed with prudence, will be productive of the best results. It is in fact, only pursuing a principle long acted upon, of advancing to contractors with government, on account of the magnitude of their engagements. The appropriation contemplated to be made for the year 1811 may be restricted to such a sum as, whether we have peace or war, we must necessarily expend. The discretion is proposed to be vested in officers of high confidence, who will be responsible for its abuse, and who are enjoined to see that the public service receives no material detriment. It is stated that hemp is now very high, and that contracts made under existing circumstances will be injurious to government. But the amendment creates no obligation upon the secretary of the navy to go into market at this precise moment. In fact, by enlarging his sphere of action, it admits of his taking advantage of a favorable fluctuation, & getting a supply below the accustomed price, if such a fall should occur prior to the usual annual appropriation.

I consider the amendment under consideration, of the first importance in point of principle. It is evident that, whatever doubt may be entertained as to the general policy of the manufacturing system, none can exist as to the propriety of our being able to furnish ourselves with articles of the first necessity, in time of war. Our maritime operations ought not in such a state to depend upon the casualties of foreign supply. It is not necessary that they should. With very little encouragement from government, I believe we shall soon not want a pound of Russia hemp. The increase of the article in Kentucky has been rapidly great. Ten years ago there were but two rope manufactories in the state. Now there are about 20 & between 10 and 15 of cotton bagging; and the erection of new ones keeps pace with the annual augmentation of the quantity of hemp. Indeed the Western country alone is adequate to the supply not only of whatever of this article is requisite for our own consumption, but is capable of affording a surplus for foreign markets. The amendment proposed possesses the double recommendation of encouraging at the same time the manufacture & growth of hemp. For increasing the demand for the wrought article, you increase the demand also for the raw material, and consequently present new incentives to the cultivator.

The three great subjects that claim the attention of the national legislature are the interests of agriculture, commerce & manufactures. We have had before us a proposition to afford a manly protection to the rights of commerce, & how has it been treated? Rejected!—You have been solicited to promote agriculture, by increasing the facilities of internal communication through the means of canals & roads, and what has been done? Postponed! We are now called upon to give a trifling support to our domestic manufactures, & shall we close the circle of congressional inefficiency by adding this also to the catalogue?

LATEST NEWS

Philadelphia, March 29.

By the Satellite, arrived here this morning from St. Bartholomews, we have received Antigua papers to the 9th inst. from one of which, we have extracted the following London articles, which have never before appeared in American papers, and bespeak a very favorable sentiment in regard to our relations with England.

London, January 17.

Lord Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney have had several conferences on the subject of the pending differences with America, and their discussions had assumed the most amicable aspect, when the late dispatches from Paris suspended their intercourse, by creating occasion for Mr. Pinkney to apply to his government for fresh instructions.

Adams' American frigate, is now ascertained to have been in consequence of bad weather only—and the report that was engrated upon that circumstance, of her having been visited by a British cruiser, turns out to have been the ingenious device of a speculator in American produce.

January 19.—The presentation of Mrs. Pinkney at Court yesterday, of all the days in the year, is looked upon as a favorable augury of the amicable views of the American minister in regard to the pending negotiation between this country and the United States, which is still actively carried on between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

It is said that government have resolved to send out a new minister to the United States; and that this measure has been adopted through the active influence of the Marquis Wellesley.—The report of a treaty between France and America being actually concluded at Paris is not believed; but whether it is concluded or not, common sense requires that we should forthwith send a minister to America, as some one was expected there to replace Mr. Jackson.

The London courier of January 13, says—"The American Consul, Mr. Forbes, we understand, has retired from Hamburg to the Westphalian territory, apprehending some insult or violence from the inhabitants of that city. Their indignation was excited by his having denounced four American vessels that arrived at Hamburg with American papers, but which in fact sailed from an English port. The vessels were seized and sequestered, and will no doubt be condemned. This interposition was warmly resented by the whole commercial class."

New-York, March 30.

Captain Burger, of the ship John and Edward, left Lisbon on the 5th of February, and informs us that the French army were advancing fast on the borders of Portugal, having reached as far as Barenta. Bonaparte was at the head of an army of 100,000 men, who were marching through Spain for Portugal. Captain B. was informed by the British General Fane, that he believed the French would be in possession of Lisbon in April. The British army had received a reinforcement of 5,000 men, and expected to have as many more in March. A squadron of gun boats had gone up the Tagus, to prevent the French from crossing. A number of the inhabitants of Lisbon had emigrated to the Brazil.

From Elliot's Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman high in office in Mexico, to his friend in this

city, dated 28th December 1809, received by the way of the Havana.

"The moment his excellency the Viceroy received the despatch from Don Luis de Onis, announcing that the government of the United States had refused to acknowledge him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of our catholic monarch Ferdinand the seventh, he adopted every measure which prudence dictated on the occasion, ordering at the same time the greatest vigilance on our frontiers and all along our extensive coast. This unexpected event caused much indignation among the loyal Mexicans, who hitherto had flattered themselves that the U. S. would sympathize with the Spaniards in their present calamity, and reciprocate that friendship and assistance they so liberally afforded the Americans during their struggle for liberty & independence; but in this hope they now find themselves disappointed, and the effect thereby produced in the public mind is by no means favorable towards the United States.

On the receipt of Don Luis de Onis's letter, the viceroy convened the council, together with the three fiscals (or attorney generals) and laid before them said despatch, requesting their opinion on the subject of its contents, which they delivered unanimously in the following words, on the 22d inst.

"The members assembled in the extraordinary council convened this day, having taken into consideration the copy of a letter addressed to your excellency by Don Luis de Onis, which your excellency has laid before them, are of unanimous opinion, and beg leave to inform your excellency, that in the first place he ought to recognize Don Luis de Onis, as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, of our lord the king Don Ferdinand the Seventh, and in his name of the Supreme Central Junta, near the U. S. of America, andly, That should the U. S. contrary to every expectation and wish, admit a plenipotentiary or envoy from the intruder Joseph Napoleon as king of Spain, this conduct may be truly considered hostile, & in that case your excellency ought to adopt, with respect to these dominions, a corresponding conduct in regard to the United States. 3dly. In order that your excellency may regulate your conduct on this delicate subject we presume to observe that it is necessary to request Don Luis de Onis to be pleased to communicate to your excellency all such instructions, and give you such information as he may have or shall hereafter receive from the Supreme Central Junta, together with such information he may acquire respecting the U. States, their armaments, and other measures they may now or hereafter adopt in regard to Spain. Your excellency may accordingly communicate this resolution to Don Luis de Onis, that he may make the necessary use thereof whenever he thinks proper; and also to the commandant of the frontier provinces, that he may be guided thereby in the several districts under his command."

"The viceroy has also given orders to draw up to accept and may all bills drawn by Don Luis de Onis for objects connected with his mission."

MRS. BECK'S ACADEMY.

Mrs. BECK with the greatest respect informs his friends and the public, that he will devote all his time and attention to Mrs. Beck's school while she continues under so severe an affliction, and also in assisting her when restored to health; assuring them that his utmost abilities shall be exerted to merit their patronage.

Mrs. Beck had solicited Mrs. Mentelle, three months ago to teach French, History and Progressive Geography, and who is now ready to attend when a sufficient number of Pupils will authorize it. Mrs. Mentelle continues her Dancing school as usual.

Lexington March 8th, 1810.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th of January last, a Black Horse fourteen hands three inches high, about five years old, star in his forehead, racks and canters well, short switch tail. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the horse, and all reasonable expences allowed.

WILLIAM TOMLIN.

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STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Harrison County, Set. February Term, 1810.

JAMES DOWNSARD, complainant,

vs. JAMES MONTGOMERY, & JEREMIAH SHROPSHIRE, defendants.

In Chancery. Appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant James Montgomery is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next June term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

A copy attested ANDW. MOORE, D. C. H. C. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on the 5th of April, two female SLAVES, viz: an uncommonly black woman, called Rachel, who is about 23 years old, with very short nappy hair, cut, read tolerably well and is sensible; had on and took with her a red muslin bonnet, two habits, one a brown linsey and the other a crossed barred yellow grounded calico; also a mulatto woman, called Esther, about 20 years old, long bushy hair, slim made; had on and took with her a green silk bonnet, two calico habits, one a black, spotted with white, and the other a brown, also a mixed cotton ditto.

It is highly probable said negroes have been led off by some white person. Whoever will take up said slaves and secure them in jail, or deliver them to me near the Upper Blue-Lick, shall have the above reward, or 25 dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges.

JOHN LEEPER.

April 7, 1810,

RICHARD RICHARDS' SARAH, who formerly lived with him, died on the last new-year's day, and desired that he should know it, and her brother likewise, living in the state of Kentucky.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 17, 1810.

FIRE!

The good citizens of this town were again put in commotion from a cry of FIRE, on Sunday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. It was discovered to originate in a Stable in the upper part of Main street attached to the lot in the occupancy of John L. Martin Esq. In a few minutes the building and contents were consumed, and the fire suppressed, without any material damage—there being no building adjacent in the direction of the wind, which was not very high at the time.

The attendance of the members of the fire company was more general than on a former occasion, yet it only served to render their subordination, and want of discipline the more conspicuous. Before the fire had entirely gone out, two engines were arrayed against it (and a third without pipe, soon after brought up) which it is said, were not in good order. Such helter-skelter, and such a want of knowledge, and inattention prevailed, that a bystander remarked, that nothing less than a general conflagration could be expected, should a fire ever break out in a populous part of the town. Whether all this is to be attributed to a defective constitution, or other causes better known to directors, it must rest with them to decide, and remedy.—It is too painful a subject for us to dilate further upon.

The destruction of the old stable, and the bustle and confusion which it caused is attributed by some to the imprudence of a "select gambling party of black gentlemen," who sometimes meet on the Sabbath in hay stacks, and who follow the fashion in amusing themselves with Cigars, &c.

By the arrival of the ship Portia at Norfolk, London papers to the 24th January have been received, containing the speech of the British King to Parliament—which was forwarded to us by Mr. Clay from Washington. We cannot find room this week for his most Gracious Majesty's speech entire—the following are the only observations relating to this country, which will completely satisfy the public, that the rupture with Jackson is viewed in the same light in which it has been placed by the government of the U. States—notwithstanding the contradiction to a former statement, by those who have so "nobly" defended him. It is plain enough that the English ministry will continue to send ambassadors to this country, so long as we continue to receive them; and whether the next shall be a Jacksonian or something worse, was not decided on at the date of the last advices from England—but we shall soon have an opportunity of judging.

EXTRACT.
His majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the U. S. has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His majesty sincerely regrets this event, he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American minister resident at this court, that the U. S. are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his majesty.

"LYCURGUS" is unavoidably omitted this week—together with several Advertisements, which were headed in too late.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 6.

By the Portia, we have received the Star, a London print of the 25th of January, the latest, probably, in the country. But 39 members attended in the House of Commons on the 24th Jan. which was adjourned by the Speaker for want of a quorum. American intelligence had been received to the 21st of December. The resolutions offered by Mr. Macon on the 15th of December, together with the most important of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 19th, taken from the National Intelligencer, containing an abstract of the provisions of the bill reported by Mr. Macon, are given. An article from Constantine states that after the battle of Silistria the Russians applied for an armistice for two months, which was refused by the victorious Turks. The ex-king and queen of Sweden had arrived at Stralsund, on their way to Switzerland—French papers had been received at London to the 19th of January. The Star says

"We mentioned on Tuesday the arrival of an American gentleman from Calais with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney. His name is Caldwell, and the rumor in the political circles is, that he has brought intelligence that the French Emperor has ordered the confiscation and sale of all American property in the ports of Spain, Italy and France; that General Armstrong was in great alarm in consequence of the state affairs; besides which, report adds, that an order had been issued to prevent any Americans from quitting France."

"The gentleman alluded to states, that he had been very ill used at Calais by the officers of the government, who took from him all his private letters, and were even proceeding to seize his dispatches, which he saved only by saying, that they must first make him prisoner."

From the Aurora.

The Caledonia, captain Taylor, of this port, which arrived yesterday, having left Cadiz the 10th of February, brings advice that the French had reached Port St. Mary's, on the north shore of the Bay of Cadiz, where on their arrival, they immediately began to entrench.

St. Mary's is a small town about ten miles east of north from the city of Cadiz, and from this place that city is supplied with water, having no wells, nor any fresh water beside, but what is kept in artificial reservoirs.

Immediately after their arrival, they sent a summons in the name of the king Joseph to Cadiz, to which an answer was returned, that they knew no king but Ferdinand VII.

The Junta, and the greater portion of those who were adverse to the French at Seville, had fled on the approach of the French army, and vast numbers had flock-

ed into Cadiz; the Junta took up their residence at Illea, a small town, about 12 miles nearly west of Cadiz, on the ground called the island of Leon, which is formed by a branch of the river St. Pedro, at the forks of which, on the main land, is situated the celebrated naval arsenal of Carracas; which is also on the inner bay of Cadiz.

Extract of a letter dated "Cadiz, February 9, 1810.

"We have the French in sight, at Port St. Mary's on the opposite side of the Bay, six miles from here, they have already sent in a summons, and were answered that they were ready to receive them at the mouth of the cannon. The city is quiet, and no mobs or any disturbances."

Capt. Hamilton, of the ship Bainbridge, from Madeira and Isle of May, informs, that about the 7th of Feb. two fleets, (the East and West India outward bound) from England, arrived at Madeira, in passages of 10 or 12 days, who informed that intelligence had been received in England of the revocation of the Berlin decree—that Mr. Jackson was immediately to be recalled, and a Mr. Elliott, brother to Lord Minto, now governor of India, was to come out to succeed him.

CONGRESS

IN SENATE.
Monday, March 26.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war—
The section as first offered by Mr. Pope, having been objected to by some on the ground that the expressions relative to the navy were too general and comprehensive, Mr. Pope withdrew it and offered the following as a substitute:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for supplying clothing for the marine corps (and for furnishing the navy of the U. S. for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, with sail duck, cordage and hemp, and other articles of the fabric of hemp and flax requisite for its use,) there be and is hereby appropriated a sum of money not exceeding

dollars to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the same or so much thereof as may be necessary for the object, as well as any other monies which shall be hereafter appropriated, shall be applied to procuring the necessary clothing for the marine corps, and furnishing the navy of the U. States as aforesaid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, by publishing proposals and making contracts for supplying the aforesaid clothing, and naval supplies aforesaid, or any part thereof, in the same manner as proposals are now published and contracts are now made, for supplying provisions for the army of the United States, giving preference in all cases to such proposals of fabrics and articles of the manufactures and growth of the United States, where the same can be done without material detriment to the service thereof.

Mr. Lloyd moved to strike out all that part of the above which is bracketed.

There were,
For the motion, Messrs. Bradley, Crawford, German, Selman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Pickering, Turner—9.

Against the motion, Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Campbell, Chaplin, Clay, Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Horsey, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. York, Sumner, Tate, Whiteside—22.

And the original motion of Mr. Pope having been agreed to, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
March 31.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the senate to the commercial bill.

And the question on adherence was taken without debate.—56—58.

So the House determined to adhere; and this warmly contested bill was finally rejected.

April 3.
GENERAL WILKINSON.

Mr. Pearson called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him some time ago, relative to an enquiry into the conduct of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson.

The House agreed now to consider the resolution, Yeas 84. Nays 15.

Adjourned without coming to a decision.

Wednesday, April 4.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. Pitkin, after stating that in his opinion the importance of the occasion required such a course, made the following motion:

"Resolved, That the committee to enquire into the conduct of General James Wilkinson be appointed by ballot and that on the 5th instant at 12 o'clock the House will proceed to ballot for the same."

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Rhea, Love, W. Alston, Dawson and Root, and supported by Messrs. Pitkin, Sheffey, Pearson, Key, Bibb, Lyon and Smilie.

It was finally negatived, Yeas 52, Nays 64.

Messrs. Butler, Champion, Desha, Pearson and Root were appointed by the Speaker a committee pursuant to the resolution respecting Gen. Wilkinson.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposed by him for an adjournment on the 23d April. And it was taken up and agreed to, without debate by a large majority. [It yet requires the concurrence of the Senate.]

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Negro Woman, who understands house business.—Enquire of the printer. 12th April, 1810.

WILLIAM T. BARRY

INFORMS his clients that his office is removed to a brick house at the intersection of Mulberry and Short streets.

Lexington 6th April, 1810.

THEATRE.

ON Saturday Evening next, April 21st, will be performed by the THEATRA SOCIETY, (assisted in the Songs, Glees and Choruses by the Musical Society) a Grand Dramatic Romance in 3 acts, called

Blue Beard,

OR

FEMALE CURIOSITY.

Written by George Coleman, Esq. The Machinery, Music, and Decorations entirely new

Abomelique, (Blue Beard)

Ibrahim

Selim, (in love with Fatima)

Shacabac, (a confidential Slave)

Hassan, (a black Slave)

Fatima, (betrothed to Selim, but forced to marry Abomelique, and daughter to Ibrahim)

Irene, (Sister to Fatima)

Beda, (a Slave.)

Turkish Soldiers, Slaves, &c.

IN ACT 1st,

BLUE BEARD makes his entrance thro' a magnificent arch, attended by a number of slaves dressed in Turkish habits to a Grand March; the procession closes with the grand chorus of "Mark his approach with Thunder!"

ACT 2d,

MAGIC CHAMBER.

When Fatima puts the key in the enchanted door it vanishes, and discovers the interior of a Sepulchre. Ghostly and supernatural forms appear: in the centre, a large skeleton seated on a tomb, over his head, in characters of blood is written "The punishment of curiosity."

AT THE CLOSE OF ACT 3d,

After a hard contest between Selim and Abomelique, Selim overthrows Abomelique at the foot of the skeleton; the skeleton instantly plunges the dart, which he has held suspended, into the breast of Abomelique, and sinks with him beneath the earth. A volume of flame arises, and the earth closes.

To which will be added the humorous FARCE OF

The Devil to Pay,

OR THE

WIVES METAMORPHOS'D.

The Songs, Duets, and Choruses, for sale at this Office—price 6s 6d.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington on Friday 6th April 1810.

RESOLVED, That the agreement made between the Trustees of the Town and Charles Humphreys for the rent of Potters field, be cancelled, and that the same be appropriated as a burying ground for the future; and that a copy of this resolution be inserted three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

ANDW. McALLA, C. B. T. L.
A true Copy from the records of the Town.

Attest,
P. J. RAILY, Clk.

NOTICE.

Col. Robert Johnston some years since without any authority from me, sold to Lewis Craig my property which is one fourth of an entry of 10,000 acres now in Jessamine, made in the name of Benjamin Johnson of Orange. He has in the course of last week, made a second contract with the said Lewis Craig, confirming the first as my trustee, pending the settlement of our accounts before the master commissioner of the Fayette circuit court on a reference in a suit in chancery brought by me against the said Johnston, to set aside the deed of trust, and after an interlocutory decree pronounced by the court in my favor. I have objected to the said sale which exhibited on the said settlement and shall take the proper steps to avoid it. In the mean time I hereby caution all persons from purchasing under the said Lewis Craig.

JOHN CRAIG.
Lexington, March 19th, 1810.

N. B. Old Lewis Craig, the Baptist Preacher, of Mason county, is the man alluded to in the above advertisement.

JOHN CRAIG

COME all you lovers of good stones, Aloit your buildings raise, Come unto me to purchase them, And I will you all praise.

Good stone I always have on hand, Supply'd you all can be, However great be your demand.

Come friends, come unto me, I have dug wells, you all do know, I can good water find,

In spite of patent laws I'll show For nought I will be kind.

In all the branches of my trade, So punctual I will be, It never shall by one be said

"Old Shaw, has cheated me."

JOHN R. SHAW,
Bleimist, Well-Digger, And Stone Quarrier.

LEXINGTON, April 9, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I some time since conveyed my estate to John Onan, David Rice and Elizabeth Lincoln in trust, for certain purposes—and believing that said trustees had abused their trust, I have obtained an interlocutory order from the Fayette Circuit Court, by which the said estate has been redelivered to me by the Sheriff. I therefore, hereby forewarn all persons from making any contracts with either or all of said trustees touching my estate, as I will not be bound thereby.

THO: LINCOLN.
April 4, 1810.

I HEREBY forewarn any person from trading for, or taking an assignment on a note given at the widow Scott Lowry's sale in Scott county, for 87 1/2 dollars, as I purchased an unsound hearse there, and am determined not to pay for the same.

NATHL. SIPPLE.

Montgomery County, Set.

Taken up by George Black, one mile from Mount Sterling, a Dark Bay Filley, about two years old spring, has a small star in her face, both hind feet white, not branded, appraised to \$14.

Joseph Simpson.

12th December, 1809.

THE CELEBRATED IMPORTED ENGLISH TURF HORSE.

Tickle Toby,

WILL stand this season in Lexington & let to mares at the moderate price of Twenty Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, Forty Dollars the season payable 25th December, which may be discharged by the payment of Thirty Dollars by the first day of August next, & Fifty Dollars to ensure a colt. Where a person puts more than one mare, a young gelding will be received in payment at the real value. Pasturage Gratis, and the greatest attention paid to mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TICKLE TOBY is a fine brown, or dark bay, near sixteen hands high, jolly formed, and possessing great muscular powers with remarkable fine feet and legs.

In 1807, SIR SOLOMON, son of Tickle Toby, 2 years old, walked over the Norfolk Old Course for the Colt Sweepstake of 100 dols. each two mile heats. At 3 years old he won at one heat the first Jockey Club Purse of 400 dols. four mile heats, over the New Course, Norfolk.

He afterwards won the Great Match against Mr. Winn's famous Horse GALLATIN by Diomed, 4 mile heats beating him between 2 and 300 yards and was never put up. He was matched against Mr. Ball's celebrated Horse FLORISSEL by Diomed, to run the first Tuesday in May, 1809, agreeable to the Newmarket Rules, over the Old Course, Norfolk, 4 mile heats, for 10,000 dollars, which was declined by the friends of Florisel.

SIR SOLOMON then challenged Mr. BURW. WILKS's Horse POTOMAC by Diomed, or any other in America, for 5000 dollars, or any other amount, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, which may be seen by reference to the Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington and Baltimore papers.

SIR SOLOMON has since beat the famous horse Wrangler by Diomed a match of four miles for 5,000 Dollars.

JOHN P. WAGNON.

RACING.

At York August meeting, the first time he started, he won a sweepstake of 200 guineas each (8 subscribers,) beating Mr. Bullock's Toby, Mr. Farrer's Telescope, and Mr. Pierce's Enchanter. He also won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Sir F. Poole's Monitor, and Mr. Brewster's Put. At York spring meeting, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Dods-worth's Abba-Thuelle, Col. Ratcliff's Mouse-trap, and Mr. Garforth's Harold. The day following he won 50l. for all ages, beating Colonel Ratcliff's Pigeon, Lord A. Hamilton's Brother to Restless, and Sir W. Vavasour's Hope. The York August meeting following, he won the great subscription, (though five years old) for six years old and aged horses, beating Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut, Prince of Wales's Traveller, Mr. Wentworth's Gustavus, Mr. Baker's Cavendish, and the Duke of Norfolk's Dubskelper—This was universally allowed to be one of the finest races ever run, and the only time Walnut was ever beat. Tickle Toby won the 70 guineas at Lincoln, beating Lord Scarborough's Valiant, and Mr. Willis's Liberty. He won the corporation plate at Doncaster, carrying 4lbs. extra, beating Mr. Garforth's Camilla, and Lord Scarborough's Valiant, which were the only times he run that year. The York spring meeting following, he won the stand plate, beating Mr. Garforth's famous mare Rosalind. The August meeting he walked over for the king's plate, and won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Tangle, Lord A. Hamilton's Walnut drawn. He won 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Band's Rattler. The York spring meeting following, he received 50 guineas for a forfeit from Sir W. Maxwell's Scorpion, four miles, at 12 stone each. The August meeting, he again won the great subscription for six years old and aged horses, beating Mr. Wentworth's Ruby, Lord A. Hamilton's Restless, Mr. Hutchinson's Overton, and Mr. Baker's Cavendish. He also won the 100 guineas at Dumfries, beating Gustavus, and 50 guineas at Kelso, beating Mr. Barro's Louisa at one heat. The year following he won the corporation plate at Chester, beating Mr. Lord's Mulespinner and Mr. Wray's Grog, and 50l. at Newton, beating Mr. Lowther's Minimus, allowing him 25lb.—And the 1000s. at Newcastle upon the beating Mr. Baird's Lucy, Mr. Peirse's Rosamond and Lord Tyronne's Hermes—He also won the gold cup at Chester, beating Lord Donnegall's Joe Andrews, Mr. Taylor's Helmet, Mr. Tatton's Betsey, and Mr. Rathbode's Tommy—and also received the premiums at several places, no horses entering against him.

PEDIGREE.

Taken from the General Stud Book of England, and also certified by John Hutchinson Esq. who bred him.

TICKLE TOBY by Alfred, one of the best sons of old Matchem, who covered the last nine years of his life, at 50 guineas the season; his dam—Felia—by King Herod one of Proserpine—a full sister to col. O'Kelly's famous Eclipse by Marske—who covered at 200 guineas each mare the season which may be seen in the Sporting Magazine for 1793 page 212.

DARE-DEVIL

The famous Kentucky Running Horse, And approved Foal-Getter,

NOW in high health and spirits, will stand in Lexington, the ensuing season, near Mr. Rich. Allen's livery stable, (lately kept by Mr. J. Downing) on the street immediately back of the And will be let at the usual prices.

This Horse has made three stands in this place with great success, in the years 1805—6 & 7, as well as in other places, it is thought unnecessary to say more at present: especially as further particulars will be made known in hand, bills, and at the stable.

N. Burrows.

Lexington, Feb. 10, 1810.

N. B. A good Pasture, well fenced, with never failing water, is provided, and good attention will be given; but no accountability for accidents or escapes.

(6-11) N. B.

THE HIGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE

MAGIC,

WILL stand this season in Lexington, under the management of Mr. George Sour-bray, Jr. at FIFTEEN DOLLARS in cash or EIGHTEEN DOLLARS in the following trade, viz. hemp, country linen, whiskey, pork, beef

cattle or sugar at their market prices; the money to be paid or produce delivered in Lexington by the 25th day of December next, excepting the article hemp, which will be received any time prior to the 10th of March, 1811. TEN DOLLARS the single leap or Thirty to insure; the money will be required if the mare is disposed of. The proprietors of the above horse are disposed to stand him at the reduced prices herein specified in consequence of the scarcity of money. He stood the last season in Virginia at thirty dollars to be discharged with twenty dollars, if paid by the twenty-fifth of December. One dollar to the groom in every case. The mares of those who live at a distance will have the benefit of good and extensive pasturage, but no responsibility for accidents of any description, or escapes.

MAGIC is a fine Chestnut Sorrel, fifteen years old last spring; a horse of elegant form and great powers, full fifteen hands and a half high; and from his Pedigree below it will be seen that he is as high a bred horse as ever has been imported; and his Performances on the turf will shew that as a racer he stands high on the calendar of England.

Dr. Banister,

David Meade, Jr.

S. H. Woodson.

APRIL 12, 1810.

PEDIGREE.

MAGIC was got by Volunteer, one of the best sons of Eclipse, and Sire of Spread Eagle, Eagle, Stirling, Triumvir, Recruit, Commodore, &c. out of Marcella. Marcella was got by Mambina; her dam, Media, by Sweet Brother out of Angelica, by Snap—Regulus—Bartlett's Children—Honeywood's Arabian, dam of the two True Blues.

PERFORMANCES.

1797. Newmarket, May 16. Magic received forfeit from Mr. Bowes's colt, Sadler, 50 guineas.

Lewes, August 1. A sweepstake of 10 guineas each, for three year olds, five subscribers. Won by Magic, beating Mr. Durand's b.c. Whip, Sir F. Poole's b.c. Mother Shipton, and Mr. Hyde's Colmer.

Newmarket, Nov. Magic beat Mr. Concanon's Nightshade, for 50 guineas; and on the same day beat Sir J. Honeywood's Louisa, for 10 guineas.

Bibury, May 30. A sweepstake of five guineas each, 15 subscribers, was won by Magic; beating Lord Viller's Gas, and Lord Oxford's Lilly. On the same day, walked over for the handicap sweepstake of 50 guineas each, five subscribers.

Brightelmstone, Aug. 2. The Petworth stakes of 10 guineas each, 17 subscribers, four miles. Won by Magic, beating Wrangler, Johnny, Bennington, Montezuma, Play or Pay, and Lop.

Lewes, Aug. 9. A sweepstake of 10 guineas each, four miles. Won by Magic; beating Whip, Mr. Henwood's Partner, and Lord Clermont's Jonquille.

Canterbury, Aug. 22. His Majesty's plate of 100 guineas, four miles. He walked over. On the following day, won the city cup of 50l. beating Lord Londes' bay colt by Magic.

Litchfield, Sep. 10. A sweepstake of 10 guineas each, two miles, 20 subscribers. Won by Magic, beating Canon, Robin Red Breast, Alfred, Black George, L'Abbe, and Sir Robert. On the same day, for his Majesty's 100 guineas, three mile heats, he was third; being beaten by Mr. Heathcote's bay horse Water, by King Fergus, and Lord Donnegall's b.c. by Pot-8-oes, and was drawn the second heat.

Leicester, Sept. 18. He won 50l. beating Mr. Watson's Opposition, and Mr. Cooper's Misfortune.

From a reference to the calendar, it will be seen that Magic has a colt on the turf in England, called Mountaineer, and that he ran eighteen times the last season, and proved successful in twelve of them. I know of but one of his colts that have been trained in this country, which is my grey horse Roanoke, four years old last spring. This horse got injured in his leg last fall in consequence of which he did not start for a race that season. Last spring I ran him three races; one at Williamsborough, North Carolina, two mile heats, which he won with ease, beating general Benton's Rubicon, Col. Alexander's Don Quixotte, and several others; the next at Broad Rock, three mile heats, which he also won. Five days after this I started him at Newmarket, four mile heats, when he was second to Potomac, beating with great ease Mr. Harrison's Atlantic, and Mr. Hoopes's Young Peace-maker. The second heat of this last race was run by Potomac and Roanoke in 7 Minutes 39 Seconds; said to be the best second heat ever run over Newmarket. The day after this race I refused fifteen hundred dollars for him. I further certify, that I have the last Calendar, and that Mountaineer, got by Magic, performed as is stated above. Given under my hand this 1st February, 1809.

WM. R. JOHNSON.

I DO hereby certify that Magic stood the last season at my stable, and I believe him to be a sure foal getter. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1809.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Fayette County, Set.

Taken up by Elizabeth Welch, living near Stroud's road, 9 1/2 miles east of Lexington, a very Dark Bay Horse, seven years old next spring, neither docked nor branded, about four feet eight inches high, light made with a few white hairs on his right hind foot, appraised to twelve dollars.

James True, Jr.

February 1st, 1810.

Fayette County, Set.

Taken up by Isaac Mc

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, Ky. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.
Allen Charles
Arthur John
Barr Thos. T. & R.
Beach Joseph
Breckenridge Mary
Baker Isaac
Boon Eleanor
Bell Hannah
Bradley Robert
Bradley Dennis
Brown Thomas
Broadus Edwin
Beak Harmon
Baley David or
Baley John
Blackwell James
Baldwin Tyler
Bainbridge Abalom
Brumburger Michael

B.
Baxton Thomas
Blaydes Walker J. A.
Brown Shefton Doct.
Bally James
Beauford col. Abm.
Bulworth Benjah 2
Bullock Waller Esq.
Bilhop Rev. Robt. H.
Blythe Rev. James
Brackenridge Willi-
am Esq.
Boltick John
Bunds Rachael 2
Bibb George M.
Bryant Jno.
Bullock Edmond Esq.
Blift Anthony
Browning Joseph
Brownlee George

C.
Champney doct. T.
Cuthers Samuel
Caldwell capt. Geo.
Clark William
Churchill Mary
Caldwell Charles
Cullin Edmund
Cullin James
Cavender Elizabeth
Cunningham Thomas

D.
Dunlap William
Dupey Sucky
Davenport Bofwell
Dienstmann Ann Ma-
ria
Deterly Jacob
Downing Mr.
Emberfon Reuben
Elgin Hezekiah
Eastes Littleton
Fisher William
Fitzgerald
Garrard James
Gray George
Graves Josiah or
John Graves his
brother
Gentry Pleasant

H.
Hofkins James
Hyde George
Herdon Susanat B.
Haines Simon
Hawkins Walker
Hayes Capt. Saml.
Holderman Abraham
Howe James
Hamilton Abenezar
Henderson Maria
Hicky Simon
Holmes John
Hawkins col. Wyatt

J.
Johnfon James Esq.
Jackson Lydia
King John
Koons Nicholas
Lewis David
Lewis Stephen
Lile John
Little James Majr.
Leonard John

M.
Meade James
Martin James
Milton Elijah
Mathews Jacob
McKinzy Thomas
Moore Peter
Moore William
Monroe hon. John
M'Dowell maj. John

N.
Nettle Thomas
Owens John
Patterfon Samuel
Prather Aaron
Pierce William
Prifton Walter
Price Miss Jane

R.
Riley Ninian 2
Rouff William
Ritter Jacob
Robards George
Rice David
Richardfon Nancy
Roffell Nelson

S.
Sagefar Jacob
Steel Reuben 2
Slarmonbak Mr.
Sayres Stephen
Skinner Cornelius
Sneed John S.
Schooler Joseph
Smart Joseph
Steel Brice
Smith Archimidas
Somrall Meliss.
Hart & Co.

T.
Thomas Moles Jr.
Tull Samuel
Turham Thomas
Trimble James
Taylor Philip

U.
Underwood Reuben

W.
Winn Mimi
Wilson John
Wright John
Wilson John H.
Wilmott Polly L.
Williams William
Wilson Samuel
Wegant George
Wilson Jonathan
Wyatt M. J. John
Woodland Barnabas

Y.
Yeager Nicholas
Young col. Richd.
JOHN JORDAN, Jr. P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Nicholasville if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

March 31st, 1810.
James Stonestreet
Archer Dickerson
David Wilson
Joseph Arvill
Francis Underwood 2
James Craybrooks
James Cud 2
James Chambers 2
Nat. Drake
Elias Griffin
Edward Stephens
Trustees of Bethell
Seminary
James Fletcher
M. Francis Smith 2
Miss Susannah M. Price
Nancy Morris
Hugh Holmes

John Chiles
Joel Becker
Zachariah Barr
Valentine Cook
William Ames
David Sutton
William Nusan
Mrs. Grozell Scott
Doct. A. Montgomery
John Lanes
George Tanner
Shadrack Hall
Wm. Walker
George M'Donnell Esq.
Wiley I. Berner
Thomas Penniston
Archer Rutherford
Daniel Isbell
Eli Moorehead
B. NETHERLAND, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office Winchester Ky. if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

April 6th, 1810.
Adams John
Arnold Rice W.
Allen James
Berry Thomas 2
Bean William
Blackwell Elizabeth
Brandenberg David
Browhard James
Baker George
Cox James
Duncan John
Deane Edward
Etriel Benjamin
Fournier John
Gerrard James
Gohagen Anthony 2
Gholston Thomas
Gass John
Henry Abner
Howard Louday
Hardman William
Jackson Francis F.
Joner Rebecca
Kelso Hugh
Kew John
Long James
Lounis Henry
Mcrough Thomas 2
Mullins Jesse
Norris William
O'Kear Jeremiah 2
Power Thomas
Price John
Pearson Sarah S.
Richardson Elizabeth
Rout Daniel
Smith William
Shierwood Moses 2
Taylor Jon t an
Tompkins John
Vanbus George Kirk
Wilson John
Young James

Abel Eliza
Brigs Agos
Boggs James
Byrne Thomas
Barrow Nathan
Bowlward Thomas
Berkley Samuel
Dollary Owen
Fielding Thomas
Green John
Gallup Enoch
Gibson James
Harden Patsey
Harry Charles
Jones William
Kerwin Joseph
Kentley Williams
Kyle James
Lewis Stephen
Martin John Majr.
Mosely Pelsen
Patten George
Pearson Rebecca
Rawlings John
Right John
Swengly John
Tuttle John

MRS. LUCAS

HAS REMOVED HER MILINERY STORE to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas I. Garrett, two doors below the Reporter printing office, and has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILINERY. Lexington, April 17 1810.

NOTICE

WHEREAS Francis W. Lea gave his obligation to R. Patton, bearing date the 12th Feb. 1806 to convey by deed in fee simple, 25 acres of Land in Woodford county, adjoining the lands of Warren Langham and Gilman, on the waters of Clear creek; and doth now refuse to comply therewith. This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing said land of said Lea, as I hold said bond or obligation by assignment, and purpose compelling said Lea to make the title.

Thos. Duwall.

March 27, 1810.

FOUND

ON SUNDAY morning on the Bankfort road, about three miles from Lexington, an OLD SADDLE, with a blue saddle cloth, the tree broken, and no stirrup leathers—the owner may get it by applying to

JAMES HENDERSON.

LOST

ON Saturday evening near where the above was found, a MAN'S SADDLE nearly new, silver head and cantle, the initials I H on the head, silver plated stirrup irons, and silver slips to the stirrup leathers, and also a common S bent bitt curb BRIDLE—a generous reward will be given for them or either by

JAMES HENDERSON.

Living on the Leeswood road 3 miles from Lexington.

JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for Sale at their Store, corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington, a large quantity of the best PRINTING INK, And an additional assortment of BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Furguson's Lectures Gibbons' Architecture Adams' Astronomy Gibbons' Surveying Webster's Philosophy Simpson's Conic Sections The Musical Primer, or the First Part of the Art of Singing—by Andrew Law. A large quantity of Bonnet Boards, Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best quality, Black Sand, &c. &c.

March 20, 1810.

FOR SALE

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres each on each tract, with good log cabins, out-houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country linen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

Taken up by Kitty Biers, living in Jessamine county, five miles from Nicholasville, a Cheviot Sorrel Stud Colt two years old past, no brands perceivable, fourteen hands high, appraised to \$125 before me.

Peter Higbee.

December 12, 1809.

A PROPOSAL

BY ZADOK CRAMER, BOOKSELLER, PITTSBURG, (Penn.)

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

NOTES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY, THROUGH THE STATES OF OHIO & KENTUCKY, A VOYAGE

DOWN THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND A TRIP THROUGH THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, AND PART OF WEST FLORIDA.

Commenced in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

SKETCHING the state of the vast tract of country through which he travelled, a distance of between three and four thousand miles. Early history—progress in settlement—population—manners—customs—natural & artificial curiosities—rivers—creeks—towns—villages—manufactures—religion—politics—Indian wars and massacres—peculiarities of backwoodsmen and hunters—Indian mounds or ancient burying places—fortifications on the Ohio—Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians on the Mississippi—their manners and customs—settlements on the Mississippi river—soil, products, climate and diseases, &c. of these regions.

PROPOSALS for this work were issued some time ago, but its publication was necessarily delayed in consequence of the author extending his route, further than he at first intended, down the Mississippi river, through the Mississippi territory and part of West Florida. The Tour is now completed, and the manuscript in the hands of the publisher, and will be put to press immediately, and issued with as little delay as possible.

There were a number of subscribers to the first proposals, and more are now respectfully solicited—those especially fond of encouraging literature and science—of learning the state of their own country, geographically and physically—of reading man as he is, with all his burdens on his back—of storing their minds with useful information, rational and beneficial amusement—Such will subscribe and read with considerable degree of pleasure—for our author takes us as we are, with all our foibles and faults—our vices and virtues—perfections and imperfections.

CONDITIONS.

This work shall be printed in one volume duodecimo size, of between 300 and 400 pages, with a new type and on a fine paper. The price to subscribers shall not exceed one dollar twenty five cents, neatly bound and lettered, and those who subscribe for nine copies, shall have one gratis, provided the money be paid on delivery of the books, which in all cases will be required—A further discount of five per cent, will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

Subscription papers to be returned in the course of three months—at which time it is expected the book will be ready for delivery.

UM. R. L. L. MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having purchased the whole of Mr. Usher's stock, wishes to inform the public that he has removed the above business exclusively in the house lately occupied by Mr. Daniel White, second door below the Branch Bank. He has now on hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, manufacture in the neatest manner, and out of the best materials.

Umbrellas repaired as above, at the shortest notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.

March 13, 1810.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, a valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Trappell's Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks

Lexington, Jan 1st, 1809.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

Taken up by Timothy Marker,

living in Scott county, on south Elkhorn, one BAY MARE, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a dim star in her forehead, a natural pacer, appraised to \$5 dollars.

Lewis Nuckols, j. p. S. C.

January 12th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW

Dr WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

Lexington, December 26, 1809.

FANCY CHAIRS.

WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below the Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those whom he calls on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coquelico and do.—Bamboo &c. Likewise settles to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

IRON STORE.

NEARLY OPPOSITE CROMBELL'S WAREHOUSE, PITTSBURG.

A LARGE supply of Iron bars, rolled and hammered nails, manufactured of the same Iron, for sale by

GEORGE ANSHUTZ, jun.

February 8th, 1810.

Orders from western merchants will be strictly attended to.

Harrison Circuit Court, Feb. Term, 1810.

THOMAS VANHOOK, Compt'.

against

ENGALD ADAMS & others debtors to Chancery.

This day came the complainant by his counsel, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Engal Adams is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; on motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken against him for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some public newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy attest.

ANDREW MOORE, d. c. h. c. c.

Postlethwait's Tavern.

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

The Noted Running Horse

YOUNG WHIP.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable, eight miles from Lexington & three from Georgetown, in Scott county, and will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, which may be discharged with sixteen, provided the money is paid by the expiration of the season, which will commence the 20th instant and end the 10th of July next; thirty dollars to insure a mare in foal, the money to be considered on demand, as soon as it is ascertained she is in foal or disposed of; or at ten dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered.

Good pasturage, with never failing water, under good fences, gratis; and at the request of the owners, mares shall be grain fed and plentifully salted at four shillings and six pence per week. I will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

YOUNG WHIP is a beautiful bay, five years old the 8th day of August next, fifteen hands and a half high, possessing great strength and activity, and it is generally thought by all those who have seen him, his equal for beauty and symmetry has seldom, if ever, been seen in America.

PEDIGREE.

The dam of YOUNG WHIP, Speckleback, by Celar, was out of Avered Maud's famous mare Brandon, and got by the noted imported horse Janus, whose character as a horse of great speed was admitted by all who knew him. YOUNG WHIP was got by the imported and celebrated turf horse Whip, by Saltram, and Sakram by Eclipse, who covered at two hundred guineas the season.

Let it now suffice to say, that YOUNG WHIP has descended from a long line of nobility, which may be seen at his stand, by a perusal of the English Racing Calendars, and the pedigrees of his ancestors, which was, and is yet, supposed to be of the best running stock in England, whose pedigrees have been thought too lengthy to be here inserted.

PERFORMANCE.

YOUNG WHIP, running against the best horses in Kentucky, has won seven races out of eight: one sweepstakes, two matches, and four Jockey Club purses, without losing a single heat.

ABRAHAM BUFORD,

WILLIAM B. COOK.

March 12, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the first day of this month, a negro man named DAVID, of a dark complexion, five feet eight or nine inches high, a little marked with the small pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age; he took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward.

GEO. TEGARDEN.

Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been introduced on the public, seen for a day and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deferred celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store keepers, and in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; where'er they purchase they have but to observe that every article of medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS

MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishel & Gallatin, near by opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c. N. B. A list of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.

WANTED.

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS

WHISKEY.

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 656 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to Hire thirty Negro Fellows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works, for which a generous price will be given.

ALFRED W. GRAYSON.

December 23d, 1809.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FOUR GOOD NEGRO WAGG